

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

ANOTHER FENIAN WAR.

GENERAL O'NEILL, the hero of the late Fenian invasion of Canada, is not satisfied with the bountiful crop of laurels he acquired in that memorable campaign, for we learn by an address he issued from the prison at Windsor, Vermont, in October last, that the programme for a new Fenian movement is under consideration. This document assumes that it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all whom it may concern that when the Fenians next take the field it will be to "fight for Ireland on Irish soil," and that this project now supersedes all others. To cool and unimpassioned minds it might appear that such a task would be sufficiently difficult if all the Fenians in this country cordially united to accomplish it, but at the very outset of the movement they are confronted with many difficulties arising from internal dissensions, rivalries, jealousies, and antagonisms. The fight against the British Government, on Irish soil, is to begin by a series of fights within the ranks of the Fenian Brotherhood, so that there is a fine prospect that our soil will be enlivened by a long succession of Donnybrook Fair skirmishes before the armies of the Irish republic make a triumphal entry into Dublin. Nor is this the only obstacle to be surmounted. If we are to believe General O'Neill, many of the Fenian agitators of the United States are anxious to use the organization for selfish partisan purposes.

The General is cruel enough to say that if these weak brethren are successful in getting "a little political pap," they will never risk their precious necks on Irish soil at all, at all. As he is President of one of the leading wings of the organization, he knows what he is talking about, and when he tells us of the anxiety of some of its shining lights to be made Whisky Inspectors under Andy Johnson's administration, and of the intense desire of other leaders to secure snug berths in the New York Custom House, we are bound to believe him. In addition to the squabbles arising from rival organizations, indifference, and mutual distrust, a distinct issue has also arisen in regard to the control of the funds of the Fenian Brotherhood. The adversaries of General O'Neill wish to place them under the exclusive control of the district treasurers scattered over the land, while the General favors their concentration in the hands of a central treasurer. He alleges that new district treasurers may do "what others have done before; that is, use the money for their own benefit." Here is another fearful revelation, disclosing another impediment to the success of the F. B. What can we expect from an army whose quartermasters plunder the military chest, while its leaders are fighting not only against each other, but for offices in America rather than for the liberation of Ireland?

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The discussion with regard to the location of the public buildings is getting to be a nuisance of a most decided character, but the more hopeless the prospect of having either Washington or Independence Squares chosen for the site the more eager are the property-holders in their neighborhood to prevent the work of erecting the buildings upon Penn Squares from being commenced. The anti-Penn Squarites met with a rebuff in Select Council yesterday when that body did the very wise thing of laying upon the table the resolution directing the City Solicitor to take means to prevent the erection of the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets until the final decision of the Supreme Court. This action was doubtless influenced by the communication from John Rice, Esq., the chairman of the commission for the erection of the public buildings, in which the opinion of the solicitor of the commission, C. H. T. Collis, Esq., that there is a clear right to erect one or more buildings upon the four Penn Squares; that the commission has a clear right to erect at the intersection of Broad and Market streets; that the act of March 23, 1866, does not in any way restrict the right to build at intersections; and that the act of August 5, 1870, rather favors and indicates the erection of the buildings there, is entirely concurred in by such eminent legal talent as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, F. Carroll Brewster, and Messrs. William B. Mann and W. M. Meredith. Indeed, the wording of the laws on this subject is so plain that it cannot be misunderstood except by those who are interested in misunderstanding it, and that the Supreme Court will refuse to grant the perpetual injunction asked for may safely be predicted. When the Supreme Court does refuse to interfere with the commissioners the whole controversy ought to come to an end at once and forever. The vote last October settled the matter in the best possible way, and the obstructions that are now being thrown in the way of the commissioners by interested parties proceed from

nothing but mere factiousness, for the property-holders in the neighborhood of the rejected sites must know, if they are possessed of ordinary common sense, that their case is hopeless, and that under no circumstances will the public buildings be located elsewhere than where the voters of Philadelphia have said they should be. Let us have peace.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

"It is a great disgrace to American journalism," says an evening contemporary, "that the heads of departments at Washington cannot protect their official documents from the thieves in the employment of certain newspapers, and that even the President of the United States hesitates to print his annual message, lest it shall be stolen before its delivery to Congress." The journal in question then proceeds at considerable length to denounce the New York Tribune as being the ringleader in these deceptions, and fairly exhausts its stock of italics in emphasizing its diatribes. It is somewhat surprising, in view of this assumption of virtue, that the paper in question should day after day print the departmental reports which are stolen by the Tribune, and almost invariably without giving the latter journal credit for its thievery. In this very number of our city contemporary which holds up the Tribune as the most dishonest journal in the country appears one of the departmental reports, nearly two columns in length, which was published by the Tribune the previous day. That our virtuous contemporary captured the document in question at Washington is altogether improbable; such an assumption not only does violence to its professions of honesty, but to its habitual lack of enterprise as well. The report was clipped bodily from the Tribune, of course, and the neglect to credit the latter paper with having first published it is intended, doubtless, as a scathing rebuke to dishonest practices in the collection of news.

Our contemporary is but one of a large number of journals of easy and excessive virtue which have been completely dumfounded by the marvellous enterprise displayed by the New York Tribune during the past six months. Its achievements in connection with the Franco-Prussian war have been altogether unprecedented in the history of the journalism not only of this country but of the whole world; and now that a momentary special interest in our national affairs is created by the approaching assemblage of Congress, the Tribune has turned upon the capital its inexhaustible resources and day after day given to the public, in advance of all its rivals, columns of public documents which are to be presented to the National Legislature next week. And for so doing it is denounced as a thief and a hypocrite. The only remedy that our contemporary can devise for the prevention of such reprehensible practices is the absolute exclusion of the Tribune from "all the privileges of the Executive Mansion and of the departments," and "a complete withdrawal of all Government patronage" from it and any other newspaper that shall presume to furnish its readers with important public documents which can be obtained at the capital by the exercise of ingenuity or the outlay of money. The famous but futile attempt of the Holy Father to keep the comet at a distance by a Papal bull was about on a par with this suggestion.

THE FRENCH FIASCO.

The failure of the French armies during a period of nearly three months to break a single point in the extended line held by the forces investing Paris, is one of the most marvellous events in military history. Everything was staked upon the ability of the Provisional Government to open communications with the beleaguered city. A million of men were, or should have been, available for the purpose. There was no lack of money, no great lack of arms, while every incentive that can nerve the hearts of patriotic men prompted the French citizen-soldiers who are penned up in Paris and their brethren who are encamped beyond the German lines to assist each other. When we remember how enthusiastically the people of the loyal States rallied to the defense of Washington, and how the people of the South rushed to the rescue of Richmond when the Union armies attempted to capture it, we cannot avoid the conviction that an equal display of enthusiasm, energy, and courage in France would have made the late movements of Trochu and Paladines successful. Their failure involves not merely a decisive triumph of the German armies, but a virtual confession that there is something radically weak and defective in modern France, and henceforth the leadership of Europe, in arts as well as in arms, will be transferred from the waning power to the indomitable Fatherland.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT BILL came up in Select Council yesterday, and after some discussion was laid over until next week. Most of the opposition to the bill was based rather upon a conservative sentiment that cannot appreciate the benefits of any changes from the old order of things, simply because they exist and not because they are useful, than upon intelligent objections to any prominent features of the plan that has been proposed for the organization of the Paid Fire Department. If the delay of a week can be of any benefit to the members of Select Council, by enabling them to study the details of the bill more closely than they have hitherto been able to do, the postponement until next Thursday was well enough, but the bill has certainly been before the members of Councils and before the public long enough for intelligent opinions to be formed with regard to its merits, and it might as well have been passed yesterday as at any other time. That it will be passed substantially in its present shape there can be no doubt, after all that has been said and done upon the subject, for the Volunteer Fire Department has clearly outlived its day of usefulness, and is totally unsuited for the necessities of a great city like this.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Complete Official Returns of Iowa. The complete official returns of the census of Iowa have been made public, and they show a population at present of 1,182,933—an increase since 1860 of 507,985, or 75.36 per cent. The first census of Iowa at present constituted, was that taken in 1840, since which date the population has progressed as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1840	48,114	—	—
1850	192,119	144,005	299.36
1860	674,948	482,829	251.14
1870	1,182,933	507,985	75.36

Although the percentage of increase since 1860 has been less than one-third of that between 1850 and 1860, it will be seen that the actual increase has been 55,851 greater during the last decade. Incomplete Returns of Other States. The official returns of Louisiana are complete, with the exception of small subdivisions in four parishes, estimating which the present population of the State reaches 117,026, against 708,908 in 1860, an increase in ten years of about 900, or 1.37 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860 the increase was at the rate of 38.74 per cent. In Missouri, the official returns are complete, except from four counties, estimating which the population is 1,722,102, against 1,182,912 in 1860, an increase in ten years of 540,000, or 47.33 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860, the increase was at the rate of 19.20 per cent. Official returns from all but seven counties of Florida are published. If the same ratio of increase is preserved throughout the State, the population is, in round numbers, 200,000, against 140,435 in 1860, an increase in ten years of about 60,000, or 42.83 per cent. Between 1850 and 1860, the rate of increase was 60.79 per cent.

Utah Territory. The census of Utah is complete, and its population is found to be 86,864. The first census of Utah was taken in 1850, since when the population has stood as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1850	11,280	—	—
1860	40,373	29,093	259.39
1870	86,864	46,491	115.99

It should be remembered that the boundaries of Utah have undergone considerable change, especially by the erection of Nevada into a separate Territory in 1863. Salt Lake City has a population of 12,515, against 8226 in 1860, an increase in ten years of 5209. The great bulk of the population belongs to the Mormon faith.

Montana Territory. The total population of Montana Territory is reported at 20,570, exclusive of about 13,000 Indians living in tribes. The whites number 17,948, and the Chinese 1286. The population of the leading towns of the Territory at the time of the enumeration was as follows:—

Helena	3713	Bannack City	331
Virginia City	267	Leadville	311
Deer Lodge	78	Bozeman City	105
Diamond City	469	Missoula	119
Benton City	436		

Colorado Territory. The first report we have of the population of Colorado from the census returns of 1860, when it stood at 24,877, exclusive of 2261 Indians who were enumerated. The population at the time the recent census was taken was about 58,000, an increase since 1860 of 33,123, or 69.16 per cent. The population of the principal towns at the time the census was taken was as follows:—

Denver	4422	Golden City	1500
Central City	2354	Black Hawk	1093
Kit Carson	2203	Pueblo	950
Georgetown	2360	Greely	538

Since the census was taken three months ago, the railroad has brought into the Territory large numbers of people, probably more than during the whole year previous. Good judges place the present population of Denver at 6000, Central City 2500, Pueblo 1200, and Greely 700. Cariboo, the centre of the new Grand Island district, has a population of 1100, all gained within two months. Kit Carson and Greely are wholly the growth of this year. On the 1st of January the town site of neither of them had been laid out. Several new towns have sprung up between Denver and Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific.

NOTICES.

PROTECTION TO BUYERS OF CLOTHING. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, NO. 515 MARKET ST., HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., WILL SELL LOWER THAN ANY OTHER ELSE, OR WILL REFUND THE MONEY AND TAKE BACK THE GOODS IF DISSATISFIED. CALL AND SEE BEFORE PURCHASING.

AN OLD-TIME LANDMARK.—One of the oldest business establishments in our city is the grocery house of Messrs. Crippen & Maddock, No. 115 North Third street. It has been in existence for three quarters of a century. It was standing and was used for the same purpose in the early days of our city, when business was confined almost exclusively to the river front. Then the dwellings of all the best city families were in the immediate neighborhood. Then the Cadwaladers, the Biddles, the Whartons, the Dallasses, the Sargents, the Merediths, the Binners, the Borics, the Davids, the Wisters, the Shippens, and many other families had their private mansions right in what is now the seat only of our most prosperous and largest business houses. The onward progress of improvements has made the family residences retire further westward, but the business houses above mentioned, which was then their companion, remains, and still does business in the old locality as of yore, though surrounded by numerous new and busy factories. It is now as vigorous and prosperous as ever, if not more so, and a large business patronage attests the estimation in which the house is held by the community at large. As it grows older the patronage increases. In addition to the honor in which the aged house is held, which honor might cause custom to a certain extent, there are other weighty and practical reasons why prosperity should attend all the business operations of the firm. One of these is the fact that the proprietors are honest, respectable, and fair-dealing men; another is that the goods kept for sale are the choicest in the market; still another is that the prices asked are much lower than those asked elsewhere, and a very substantial reason is that, because of the extensive daily sales, the goods are renewed more often, and are consequently always more fresh when they get to the hands of the consumer. This adds at least a value of twenty per cent. to all articles sold. Another distinctive feature of the house is the promptness with which all orders are filled. Any one who has any desire to purchase goods of the description here mentioned (and who has not such a desire?) will do well to call at the earliest possible moment and inspect and purchase from the stock of this first-class grocery house, which contains everything that such a place ought to contain, and more too.

There is music in the stinging of a nickel-plated slight bell.

WANTED.—A LITHOGRAPHIC STONE Grainer wanted immediately at THOMAS SINCLAIR'S, Nos. 506 and 508 NORTH STREET.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN ANY respectable capacity by a practical business man. Can produce the most reliable New York and Pennsylvania references. Wages no object. Address: 12 1/2 W.

THE VATICAN, No. 1016 CHESTNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe prior to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our seasons store and show-rooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge.

CLOTHING. OUR COLORS. As displayed in the materials of the Overcoats on the backs of our many thousands of patrons are proof against the combined influences of SUN and RAIN. We warrant them.

NOT TO FADE. The permanence of color is largely appreciated by gentlemen who have been SO UNFORTUNATE as to buy Overcoats for a trifle less money, which have lost their color, and now look exceedingly shabby.

Our Patrons May be Sure Of getting Overcoats which are Well Worth Their Money.

All other descriptions of Clothes—Coats, Vests, Pants, everything that a man wants. Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, everything that a youth wants. School Suits, Street Suits, Home Suits, everything that a big boy wants. Bismarcks, Garibaldi, Blouses, everything that a little boy wants. And we sell cheaper than anybody else.

ROGERS & WILSON GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS No. 224 CHESTNUT ST. HARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

\$10 Overcoats, \$15 Overcoats, \$20 Overcoats, \$25 Overcoats. Our \$15 Suits are more stylish and better cut and trimmed than any offered elsewhere.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship. JONES' One-Price ESTABLISHMENT, No. 604 MARKET STREET. GEO. W. NIEMANN. Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

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DRY GOODS. 1012 CHESTNUT STREET. 1012. Great Closing Out Sale, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 28. J. M. HAFLEIGH'S. ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, EMBRACING Silks, Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, ALSO, Ladies' Suits, Sacques and Shawls, WILL BE SOLD Without Reserve, AT GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH, To Close up his Present Business.

BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS. EDWIN HALL, No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Opened this day a fresh invoice of Black Astrachan Cloths, FROM \$5 to \$15 Per Yard.

Black Caraculla Cloths, From \$8 to \$14. EDWIN HALL, No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET. PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright. HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BRASSIUS, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ESTABLISHED 1833. MEYER'S World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung PIANO-FORTES. FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED. Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FURS! FURS! FURS! The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, as he is about giving up business, that he will close out his entire stock of PANCO FURS at greatly reduced prices, such as the best Siberian Squirrel Sets from \$5.00 to \$30.00. Astrachan sets from \$5.00 to \$20.00. Russian sets from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Best Royal Ermine sets from \$15.00 to \$25.00. Milk Sable sets from \$10.00 to \$20.00. Hudson Bay Sable sets from \$10.00 to \$20.00. Russian Sable sets from \$10.00 upwards and every description of Furs at Reduced Prices. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well by calling at— JOHN DAVIS', No. 51 NORTH SECOND STREET. Above Market.

MUSICAL BOXES. CHRISTMAS GIFTS. "Robin Adair," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," "The Monastery Bell," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Auld Lang Syne," with choice selections from "Luce's Lullaby," "La Belle Helene," "The Grand Duchess," "The Traveller," "Norma," "Martha" and other favorite Operas, will be found in our handsome assortment of Musical Boxes, making a BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE CHRISTMAS GIFT. Made to our own order, and imported direct by— FARR & BROTHER, No. 324 CHESTNUT STREET. BELOW FOURTH.

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CARPETINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. LOWEST PRICES. McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESTNUT Street, 821 WINTHROP Opposite Independence Hall.

INVITATION. Citizens and strangers are cordially invited (either as purchasers or visitors) to call and examine the many new and handsome patterns of Carpetings and Oil Cloths, of newly arranged colorings, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, in addition to a great variety of goods of American manufacture, executed in such a manner as to gratify all interested in the progress of home production.

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LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART, No. 635 MARKET STREET, 930 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA. UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC. 1870. AUTUMN. 1870. STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER. Rich Broche Figured Cotelines FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS. HEAVY TAMBOURED LAOBS TO CORRESPOND.

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DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign Bankers, DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. DEALERS IN Government and Railroad Securities, Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 15 Wall Street, No. 8 Rue Bourse, Paris.

PLAIN WALL PAPERS. THAT CAN BE WASHED. JOHN H. LONGSTRETH, No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET, 211 G. SOLE AGENT.